

84123

S/070/60/005/005/010/017
E132/E360

The Influence of the Crystallisation Conditions on the Distribution of Thallium in Single Crystals of Sodium Iodide

obtained to be a satisfactory representation of the situations observed. The coefficient of diffusion in the solid crystal is in fact negligible. The transport of material in the liquid phase takes place by diffusion and by convection mixing. As the coefficient of diffusion of impurities in the liquid is small

(10^{-5} to 10^{-4} $\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}^{-1}$) the correspondence of Pfann's equation with reality must be due to the presence of convective mixing in the liquid phase. In the methods of controlled crystallisation due to Obreimov-Shubnikov and to Stockbarger, there is a temperature gradient which is positive upwards and convection can take place only if the isothermal surface of the liquid (the crystallisation surface) is curved. The present experiments are studies of the distribution of impurities (Tl) in NaI crystals grown under different conditions of impurity transport in the liquid phase. Diaphragms are used to control the temperature gradient. The rapid growth conditions used result in the sharp increase in the concentration of gas-like impurities dissolved in the

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liquid immediately in front of the surface of crystallisation. As a result of the increase in their solubility limit in the liquid phase, intense separation of the gas phase takes place at all interfaces. The observed distribution of the activator along the axis of the crystal for the case of convex isothermal surfaces is plotted. The distribution of activator across the crystal has been measured for various growth conditions and good agreement with the theoretical distribution is obtained. The concentration at the outside of the crystal can be made up to 50% greater than that at the axis by choosing the proper conditions and this is the situation desirable for scintillator crystals. Acknowledgments are expressed to A.M. Bulgakova, A.M. Volkova, R.A. Geits and L.I. Afanasiadi.

There are 5 figures, 9 references: 7 Soviet and 2 English.

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E132/E360

The Influence of the Crystallisation Conditions on the Distribution
of Thallium in Single Crystals of Sodium Iodide

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimicheskikh reaktivov Khar'kovskiy filial
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Chemical Reagents, Khar'kov Branch)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

Card 4/4

30328

S/185/61/006/005/004/019
D274/D303

9.6150
21.6000

AUTHORS: Dobrovins'ka^{Ve} G.R., Mokhir, O.P., and Eydel'man, L.H.

TITLE: On factors influencing the resolving power of a NaI(Tl) scintillation-counter

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1961, 608 - 612

TEXT: The dependence of spectrometric properties of a scintillation counter (with NaI(Tl) single crystals) on activator distribution was experimentally studied. A theoretical investigation of the distribution of the coefficient of light-collection, showed that optimum resolving power can be achieved by irregular distribution of the activator along the crystal; thereby the decrease in light collection is compensated by increasing scintillation efficiency; (Ref. 6: L.S. Kukushkin, A.M. Ratner, ZhTF, 28, 345, 1958) (Ref. 7: ZhTF, 28, 1121, 1958). The present study experimentally confirmed the above conclusion. The NaI(Tl) single-crystals were grown by Stockbarger's method (Ref. 8: Rev. Sci. Instr., 7, 133, 1936). The dependence of the resolving power on the spread of the Card 1/4 ✓

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D274/D303

On factors influencing the ...

light output in the specimen, was investigated by irradiating the single crystal with a collimated gamma-ray beam. By this method, the vertical distribution of the light output was measured in crystals of roughly similar transmittance, with varying activator-concentration; this corresponds to varying scintillation efficiency along the crystal axis. A figure shows the scintillation efficiency η plotted against the activator concentration c . Other figures show the light output V vs. height z , for various concentrations of activator. The spread of the light output along z was lowest for crystals with a thallium content of 0.15-0.18 %. It is evident from the figures that with an appropriate choice of initial activator-concentration C_0 , and a distribution of the concentration (in the crystal) according to the equation

$$C = C_0 g \left(1 - \frac{V}{V_0}\right)^{g-1}, \quad (1)$$

a nearly optimal distribution of scintillation efficiency can be obtained; (C is the concentration of the admixture in the solid phase, V - volume of solid phase, V_0 - total volume of crystal).

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The nature of the treatment of the reflecting surfaces influences, too, the scintillation efficiency. Thus, unpolished crystal-surfaces lead to a greater spread of light output than polished surfaces. Hence the optimum activator-concentration ought to be greater in crystals with unpolished surfaces than in polished ones. As the growing of the single-crystals involves high-temperature annealing, the influence of the latter was investigated. It was found that the annealing (at 630-640°C) led to a decrease in the resolving power (by 4 - 5 %). It is concluded that optimum scintillation efficiency can be achieved by growing the single crystals by Stockbarger's method. High-temperature annealing leads to a redistribution of light output, hence to a deterioration of spectrometric properties. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 7 Soviet bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. Harshow, U.C. Kremers, E.C. Stewart, E.K. Warburton, I.O. Hay, Atomic Energy Commission Report NYO 1977, 1952; Donal C. Stockbarger, Rev. Sci. Instr., 7, 133, 1936; W.G. Pfann, Trans. Am. Inst. Mining Met. Engrs., 194, 747, 1952.

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On factors influencing the ...

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274/D303

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy naukovy-doslidnyy instytut khimichnykh
reaktiviv Kharkivs'kyi filial (All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Chemical Reagents, Kharkiv
Branch)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1960

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4016316

S/0000/62/000/000/0338/0341

AUTHOR: Panova, A. N.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.; Garber, P. R.

TITLE: Scintillation and luminescence properties of NaI(Tl, Cu) and NaI(Cu) crystallophosphors

SOURCE: Vses. soveshch. po fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov. 2d, Riga, 1961. Trudy*. Fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov (Physics of alkali halide crystals). Riga, 1962, 338-341

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, phosphor, crystallophosphor, scintillation, alkali halide, alkali halide crystal, sodium iodide, copper, copper luminescence activator, scintillation counter

ABSTRACT: The effect of Cu-admixtures on the scintillant properties was studied in NaI(Tl) crystals in an effort to perfect nuclear radiation counters in which the crystals are essential. The study included the distribution and assimilation of Cu in the crystals, the dependence of the scintillant effectiveness on the Cu-concentration and the resolution and spectral characteristics of the crystals. The chemical analysis of specimens, grown by a liquid-phase convective mixing process, showed that the admixtures readily

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016316

assimilate and are distributed according to the Pfann equation, the distribution factors being 0.03 and 0.13 for Cu_2O and Cu_2I_2 , respectively. The luminous efficiency of the crystals grown from NaI with Cu_2I_2 admixtures of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ weight % Cu showed a drop to 40-50% of its initial value for concentrations of Cu as high as $5 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$. In contrast, the crystals activated with Cu_2O showed an equal drop for $2.5 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ Cu. The luminescence of NaI crystals with $\approx 1 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ Cu was found to produce a narrow intensive 375 m μ band and a broad, less intensive 465 m μ band. Cu-admixtures were found to reduce the resolution of a scintillation counter with a NaI crystal. "In conclusion, the authors express thanks to A. B. Blank for his constant interest in the work and to Z. B. Baturicheva for help in making the measurements." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNI Monokristallov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Monocrystals)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODL: OP, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4040813

S/0058/64/000/005/A038/A039

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5A316

AUTHOR: Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.; Mokhir, Ye. P.; Eydel'man, L. G.

TITLE: Investigation of factors affecting the energy resolution of scintillation counters with NaI(Tl) crystal

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory* i stsintillyats. materialy*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 90-94

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, single drystal, energy resolution, activator

TRANSLATION: The dependence of the spectrometric properties of a scintillation counter on the distribution of activator in a NaI(Tl) single crystal was experimentally investigated. The influence of high-temperature annealing of crystal on the energy resolution was also studied. It is shown that for improvement of resolving power it is necessary to have in the NaI(Tl) crystal nonuniform distribution of concentration of activator, ensuring increase of scintillation effectiveness with distance from the photocathode of the photoelectric multiplier. Optimum, from the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4040813

point of view of spectrometric properties, distribution of scintillation effectiveness can be obtained by growing single crystals according to the Stockbarger method under conditions of convection mixing of melt. It was determined that in process of high-temperature annealing there occurs redistribution of relative luminescence yield in volume of crystals, which leads to lowering of the spectrometric properties.

SUB CODE: OP, SS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 3892-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017495

UR/0368/65/002/006/0552/0554
535.436

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.; Podorozhanskaya, N. M.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric investigation of the diffusion of thallium ions in KI and NaI single crystals at high temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 552-554

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, thallium, sodium, potassium, iodide, physical diffusion, activated crystal

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the diffusion ability of the Tl^+ activator ion in the lattice of the single-crystal host and its effect on the scintillating properties of the crystal. The spectrophotometric procedure employed consists of successively removing thin layers from the surface of the diffusion-annealed single crystal and analyzing the remaining (principal) part of the crystal spectrophotometrically to determine the intensity of the maximum absorption band due to the presence of the diffusing component. The diffusion coefficient is determined from the dependence of the integral absorption at the maximum of the band on the thickness of the removed layer. The tests were made on single-crystal samples of the form of plates (10 x 8 x 5 mm) in sealed and evacuated ampoules.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017495

The following expressions are derived for the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients of Tl^+ in single crystals of KI (444--656C) and NaI (443--620C):

$$D_{Tl^+-KI} = 8 \cdot 10^{-8} e^{-\frac{1.17}{kT}}$$

$$D_{Tl^+-NaI} = 10^{-8} e^{-\frac{1.8}{kT}}$$

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OF

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

bel

Card 2/2

L 58376-65 : T(1) / WT(s) / T/SWF(t) / EEC(b)-2 / SWF(b) / LAA(c) FI-1. 101

27/73

ACCESSION NO. APR 21 1992

HR 7018

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.

TITLE: Diffusion of thallium ions along dislocations in a single crystal of potassium iodide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 2058-2063

TOPIC TAGS *barium, potassium iodide, crystallography, crystal lattice, x-ray
 100

ABSTRACT: The spectrophotometric and isotopic experimental methods were used to investigate the contribution of thallium ion diffusion along the edge and spiral dislocations to the total diffusion flux in single crystals of KI. Two single crystals of KI with different dislocation densities ρ_1 and ρ_2 ($10 \cdot 10^5$ and $10 \cdot 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$) were annealed in K_2^{131}I vapor. The isotopic composition of the crystals was determined by the spectrophotometric method. The results of the experiment show that the contribution of the edge and spiral dislocations to the total diffusion flux is small and increases with increasing dislocation density. The contribution of the edge dislocations to the total diffusion flux is about 1% in the case of ρ_1 and 2% in the case of ρ_2 . The contribution of the spiral dislocations to the total diffusion flux is about 1% in the case of ρ_1 and 2% in the case of ρ_2 .

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L 58876-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017298

intensity of the absorption band maximum which is due to the presence of absorbed components. In this method a layer of radioactive ^{60}Co was placed between the two crystals. The intensity of the layers was measured by means of a Geiger counter. The results were fitted to the following equation:

$$I_{\text{edge}} = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-13} \exp \left(- \frac{0.51 \pm 0.03}{kT} \right),$$

$$(I_{\text{edge}})_{\text{spiral}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-13} \exp \left(- \frac{0.63 \pm 0.03}{kT} \right).$$

The values of the energy of activation are in agreement with the values obtained by other methods.

The authors are grateful to the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR for the support of this work.

ASSOCIATION: Staritskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gorkogo, State University, VNI monokristallov (VNI of Single Crystals)

Card 2/3

L 53376-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017298

SUBMITTED: 1514055

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL 00

OTHER: 008

SUB

AVE

Card 3/3

L 13112-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP6000845

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3498/3501

AUTHORS: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.

ORG: Khar'kov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Self-diffusion of positive Na ions along edge and screw dislocations in NaCl single crystals

SOURCE: ^{21,44,55} Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3498-3501

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, physical diffusion, crystal dislocation phenomenon, single crystal.

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments by the authors (FTT v. 7, 2058, 1965) and the purpose of the investigation was to obtain information on the structure of the dislocation nucleus in the crystal and on the diffusion penetrability of the dislocations. The diffusing component was the isotope Na^{22} , sputtered in vacuum on single-crystal NaCl samples grown by the Kirovopoulos method from high-purity material. The concentration distribution was determined by gradual removal of layers. The intensity of the removed layers was measured with an end-window counter (SI-2B). The information on the diffusion cur-

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L 13112-66

ACC NR: AP6000845

rents along the dislocations was obtained by comparing the plots of the concentration as functions of the depth of two single crystals which differ only in the dislocation density. The tests were made under two sets of conditions, with overlap of the diffusion bands (Hart model; Acta. met. v. 5, 597, 1957), and without overlap (Smoluchowski model; Phys. Rev. 87, 482, 1952). The variation of the concentration with the depth agreed with the Hart model. Two different methods of determining the total dislocation flux were employed and gave similar results. It is concluded that both screw and edge dislocations exhibit an increased diffusion penetrability with respect to the Na^+ ion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUMB DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006

Card

2/2 HW

L 04639-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JU
ACC NR: AP6024390 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/002/0324/0327

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.

ORG: Khar'kov State University (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials, and Especially Pure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintilyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Diffusion penetrability of different defects in KCl and KI single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 2, 1966, 324-327

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chloride, iodide, crystal defect, physical diffusion, crystal dislocation phenomenon

ABSTRACT: In view of the importance that attaches to data on the diffusion penetrability of defects of different types in the same crystal with respect to the same species of atoms, the authors report results of measurements of the diffusion coefficients along the intergrain boundaries and edge and screw dislocations, obtained in experiments on the diffusion of Tl^+ in KCl and KI single crystals. The product of the diffusion coefficient by the area of the diffusion fronts was determined by a method based essentially on different hypotheses concerning the overlap of the diffusion zones produced around a single dislocation, and consisting in carrying out the measurements simultaneously on two different crystals having different dislocation densities. The measurements were made in a temperature interval 200 - 540°. The

UDC: 539.216.3

L 04639..67

ACC NR: AP6024390

diffusion of the Tl was determined from the change in the microhardness of the crystals, induced by the Tl. It is concluded that diffusion along the vacancies is smallest, followed by diffusion along edge dislocations, diffusion along screw dislocations, and diffusion in the host substance. Conclusions concerning the relative migration energies along different defects are drawn from the results. This report was presented by Academician P. A. Rebinder 18 October 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Oct65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 010

awm

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036966

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3248/3253

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Mozharov, M. V.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.; Lev, I. Ye.

ORG: Kharkov State University (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Kharkov (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)

TITLE: Diffusion of cations along boundaries in alkali halide bicrystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3248-3253

TOPIC TAGS: physical diffusion, alkali halide, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The self-diffusion and diffusion of Ag^+ , Tl^+ , K^+ , Na^+ , Ni^{++} and Ca^{++} cations along boundaries in KCl, NaCl and KI bicrystals grown by the Kyropoulos method were studied. The distribution of diffusing cations in the boundary region was determined by autoradiography. The role of defects in the diffusion process was described by their diffusional penetrability $\Phi = DS$, where D is the diffusion coefficient and S the cross-sectional area of the diffusion front. The temperature dependence $\Phi = \Phi_0 e^{-\frac{Q}{RT}}$, where Q_0 is the activation energy of boundary diffusion of univalent ions, was determined experimentally. Q_0 was found to be close to the activation energy of diffusion along an edge dislocation Q_d and to the activation energy of volume diffusion Q_v in the low-temperature (impurity) region. It is postulated therefore

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ACC NR: AP6036966

that the elementary diffusion event is similar in all three cases and consists in the jump of the atoms into the neighboring vacancy. It is concluded that the degree of looseness of the boundary is largely independent of temperature, assuming that the boundary width is substantially less dependent on temperature than is the diffusion coefficient. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 014

BORDYUGOVSKIY, D.I.; GARBOVITSKIY-GORDON, A.I.; DOBROVINSKIY, I.M.

Flexible boom for an overhead push conveyor. Mashinostroenie
no.3:91-92 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Conveying machinery)

15(2)

SOV/72-59-6-9/18

AUTHORS:

Didenko, Ye. D., Dobrovinskiy, M. B.

TITLE:

Feeder Charging of the Semiautomatic Machine VShM in the Manufacture of 10-liter Glass Bulbs (Fidernoye pitaniye poluavtomatov VShM pri vyrobrotke 10-litrovyykh butyley)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 38 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Up to now the Simferopol'skiy steklotarnyy zavod (Simferopol' Factory for Glass-Vessels) manufactured 10-liter glass bulbs with manual charging of the semiautomatic machine VShM. This was very inconvenient, reduced the output of the semiautomatic machine, and deteriorated the quality of the glassware. On the basis of experience in the feeder charging of the semiautomatic machine VShM during the manufacture of three-liter glass-bulbs, cooperators of the Factory fitted the feeder in such a way that glass-drops of 2,4 kg can be obtained which are required for the manufacture of ten-liter glass-bulbs. The feeder MP-1 charges two semiautomatic machines VShM at a rate of from 6 to 6.5 drops of 2,4 kg per minute (Figs 1 and 2). Further, the authors give the most suitable glass composition. Temperature in the operation basin should be maintained at 1240°, while the most

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Feeder Charging of the Semiautomatic Machine VShM in
the Manufacture of 10-liter Glass Bulbs

SOV/72-59-6-9/18

favorable temperature for glass-drops is $1045 \pm 5^{\circ}$. Moreover, a cam (kulachok) was constructed which guarantees drops of the desired shape (Figs 3 and 4). The Factory designed and constructed a drop distributor which supplies three semiautomatic machines. It is constructed in a simple manner and can be manufactured in any factory for glass-vessels. If there is compressed air of 1.5 atmospheres absolute pressure available, a drop distributor with pneumatic drive is recommended (Fig 5). By use of a mechanically driven drop distributor (Fig 6) an air pressure of 0.8 atmospheres absolute pressure is sufficient. The work of the operating staff was facilitated by the introduction of feeders with drop distributors, which resulted further in a decrease in rejects by 7% as well as in increasing output by 19.5% of every automatic machine. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Simferopol'skiy steklotarnyy zavod (Simferopol' Factory for Glass-Vessels)

Card 2/2

DOBROVINSKIY, R.N.; KOZLOV, I.A.; LEVINSON, A.I.

Carrying of dysentery bacteria by healthy persons. Zhur.mikrobiol.
no.3:29-31 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, transmission,
carriage without clin. manifest.)

DOBROVINSKIY, R. N.

~~DOBROVINSKIY, R. N.~~

Light for studying Spirochaetales on a dark background; abstract.
Lab. delo 3 no. 3:57 Ky-Je '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

L 12812-83

EWI(1)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFPTC/ASD/ESD-3/RADC P1-4/PJ-4
S/109/63/008/004/006/030

AUTHORS: Rapoport, G. N., and Dobrovinskiy, V. R.

TITLE: On the question of computing the coefficient of depression

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 585-590

TEXT: Determining the parameters of the charge in the linear theory of a TW tube involves computation of the coefficient of depression Γ . Of the various methods described in the literature for determining this coefficient, of greatest significance is the method used by L. A. Vaynshteyn (in the Journal of Theoretical Physics, 1956, v. 26, no. 1, 141), and the methods of L. N. Loshakov and Yu. N. Pchel'nikov (described in Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 4, no. 9, 1959, 1493; and no. 10, 1670). The article demonstrates the equivalence of the above methods in case of TW tubes with an axially symmetrical delaying system, as well as in the case of TW tubes with a spirally conducting cylinder—given a sufficiently small electron beam current.

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1962

Card 1/1

DOBROVITS, Aladar; KAKOSY, Laszlo

Can Nubia's historical monuments be preserved? Elet tud 16 no.15:464-
467 9 Ap '61.

DOBROVITS, T.

ISSERKUTZ, Bela, akadémikus; DOBROVITS, Terez; SZEKELY, Mihaly

Effect of drugs on veins. Magyar Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.
6 no.4:391-405 1957.

1. Az MTA Kísérleti Orvostudományi Kutató Intézete Gyógyszerkutató
Osztálya és a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete.

(VASOMOTOR DRUGS

testing of various vasoconstrictor & vasodilator drugs
on venous system of cat mesentery & small intestine (Ran))

DOBROVITS, T.

ISSEKUTZSEN, B.; DOBROVITS, T.; SZEKELY, M.

Pharmacology of the mesenteric blood vessels. Acta physiol. hung.
11(Suppl):90-91 1957.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität und
Forschungsinstitut für Experimentelle Medizin der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

(MESENTERIES, blood supply
vasc. eff. of drugs, mechanism of action (Ger))

DOBROVITS,

T.

ISSEKUTZ, Bel (r. Tag); DOBROVITS, Teres; SZEKELY, Mihaly

Effects of sympathomimetics on the volume of blood vessels. Magy.
Tudom. Akad. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 9 no.1:119-128 1958.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszertani Intézete.

(BLOOD VESSELS, eff. of drugs on

sympathomimetics on volume of blood vessels in cats (Hun))

(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, eff.

on volume of blood vessels in cats (Hun))

~~DOBR~~ VITS, T.

ISSEKUTZSHN, B.; DOBROVITS, T.; SZEKELY, M.

The effect of drugs on veins. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.2:153-169 1958.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, und Abteilung
für Arzneimittelforschung des Forschungsinstituts für Experimentelle
Medizin der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest.

(VASOMOTOR DRUGS

mode & mechanism of action on veins (Ger))

(VEINS, eff. of drugs on

vasomotor drugs, mode & mechanism of action (Ger))

SZENDEI, Adam, Dr.; DOBROVITS, Terez, Dr.; HERR, Ferenc, Dr., ERDELYI, Gabor, Dr.;
KEREKES, Zsolt, Dr.

Effect of the skedron-adrenalin synergism on the prolongation of
local anesthesia by procaine. Orv. hetil. 99 no.29:985-986 20 July
58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Belgyógyászati
Klinika-jának (igazgató: Gomori Pál dr. Egyet. tanár) és Gyógyászati
Intézetének (igazgató: Issekutz Béla dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(AMPHETAMINE, eff.

inhib. of amine oxidase in potentiation of epinephrine
prolongation of local anesth. by procaine (Hun))

(EPINEPHRINE, eff.

prolongation of local anesth. by procaine, potentiation
by amphetamine inhib. of amine oxidase (Hun))

(OXIDASES, antag.

amine oxidase inhib. by amphetamine in potentiation of
epinephrine prolongation of local anesth. by procaine (Hun))

(PROCAINE, anesth. & analgesia

prolongation of local anesth. by epinephrine, potentiation
by amphetamine inhib. of amine oxidase (Hun))

DOBROVITSKIY, I. G. (Major of the Medical Service) and *PRONIN, V. M.*

"Case of Extensive Intestinal Resection in Acute Intestinal
Obstruction."

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. ⁷~~12~~, December 1961, pp ~~62-73~~

DOBROVITSKIY, L.

and

UL'YANOV, I.

"An Instrument for Testing Multiconductor Cables,"

pp 33-36, ill

Abst: A description is given of a testing apparatus for multiconductor cables IK-5x2 which has been manufactured by industry. With the device it is possible to check the condition and measure the value of resistance of conductors of cables TTVK-5x2, VSK-v/ch-5x2, and RPSH-10x1.5, and to check the resistance value of insulators between the conductors of unshielded cables, etc. With the aid of this instrument it is possible to measure resistance up to 3,00 ohms and insulation resistance up to 2 megohms. One battery, the BAS-60, is used for all types of measurements.

SOURCE: Voyenny Svyazist (Military Communicator), 1956, X, No 10

Sum 1854

L 14349-63

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(s)/ENT(m)/BDS Ps-4/PS-4/Pr-4 RM/WM/MAY

ACCESSION NO. AP3003861

S/0020/63/151/003/0631/0633 1/2

AUTHORS: Chelobov, F. N.; Dubov, S. S.; Tikhomirov, M. V.; Dobrovitskiy, M. I.TITLE: Ionization and dissociation of hexafluoropropylene by electrons at varying energy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 3, 1963, 631-633

TOPIC TAGS: ionization, hexafluoropropylene, electron, MS-2 mass-spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Authors give results of destructive ionization of hexafluoropropylene, which was accomplished on a MS-2 mass spectrometer, having accelerating voltage of 2500V. The energy of electron beam was in range from 10 to 70 ev. Observations have shown that the molecular ions $C_3F_6^+$ begin to appear at a potential of 10.3 ev, while the ions originating from splitting of the molecular ions appear in the following sequence: $C_2F_4^+$ at 12.5 ev; $C_3F_5^+$ at 14.8 ev; CF_3 at 15.0 ev; and $C_2F_3^+$ at 16.1 ev. It is difficult to admit that the ions $C_2F_3^+$ were produced by rupture of the C-C bond instead of C-C, therefore the appearance of these ions especially at a comparatively low potential is explained by ionization of the C-F bond of the CF_3 group and migration of the F^+ ion into the CF_2 group. Formulation of CF_3^+ apparently is originated not only from dissociation of $C_3F_6^+$

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003861

2

but also from $C_2F_5^+$ and $C_2H_4^+$. Proposed mechanism of destructive ionization is specific only for fluoro-carbon compounds since destructive ionization of Ethylene and propylene proceeds differently. "Authors express deep thanks to N. M. Tunitskiy for his help in this work, and to A. I. Skobina for preparing the samples." Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Apr63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

2/2

Card

DOBROVODA, KAROL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application • Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9557

Author : Dobrovoda Karol

Inst :
Title : Effect of New Methods of Vineyard Management on Quality
of the Wine.

Orig Pub : Vinarstvi, 1957, 50, No 8, 118

Abstract : Presentation of the results of analyses of wines produced
from grapes harvested in the new vineyards. Wines derived
from the new, efficiently organized vineyards are entirely
satisfactory and do not lower the quality of Czechoslovak
wine.

Card 1/1.

DOBROVODSKA, JANA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-13
Application. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2910

Author : Dobrovodska Jana

Inst :

Title : Vacuum Drying of Frozen Products and Its Use

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1957, 8, No 1, 41-43

Abstract : A review articles concerning the use of the method of sublimation drying in the food industry, and of the various procedures of freezing the products.

Card 1/1

SHAKHMARDANOV, Sh.; DOBROVODSKIY, A.; ZHUKOVA, M.D., dotsent;
STOLYAROVA, V.S.

Book reviews and bibliography. Veterinariia 38 no.7:90-94
Jl '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Makhachkalinskiy zooveterinarnyy tekhnikum (for Shakhmardanov,
Dobrovodskiy). (Pharmacology) (Mycosis)

POBNOVODENI, 1911

The 2nd pneumatic gelsyn level indicator. Rep. a ship
6 no. 121380-382 D '64.

1. Stovast National Enterprise, Bratislava.

DOBROVODSKY, Vilain, inz.

Connection of aluminum in electricial engineering. El tech
obzor 53 no. 3: 145-146 Mr '64.

1. Research Institute of Bables and Insulators, Bratislava.

DOBROVODSKY, V.

Subject: PUBLICATION ON WELDING ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY AND ORE MINES AND THE MINISTRY
OF MACHINE MANUFACTURE.

Title: Vol 2, No. 1, Feb. 1953
Welding by Cold-Pressing.
Authors: Dobrovodsky, V.
p. 11

Title: Butt Welding of Unlike Metals by Fusion.
Authors: Nedreckii, G.
p. 19

EEAL, Vol 4, No. 2, February 1955

DOBROVODSKY, V.

Automatic arc welding with melted electrodes in the protective atmosphere of inert gases, p. 67, ZVARANIE (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava, Vol. 3, No. 3, Apr. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (FEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

DOBROVODSKY, V.

Friction welding.

P. 124. (TECHNICKA PRACA) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

DOBROVODSKY, V.

Welding in protective atmosphere. p. 866

TECHNICKA PRACA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolocnosti pri slovenskej akademii vied) Bra tislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

BARTOS, Vladimir; GROH, Jindrich; ERBEN, Josef; Technicka spoluprace DOBROVOLNA,
Anna; KOUBOVA, Marie; SCHROFLOVA, Alena; SEDLACKOVA, Stanislava

The diuretic value of chlorothiazide Spofa and hydrochlorothiazide
(Esidrex Ciba). Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.5:129-138 2 F '62.

1. I interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta
prof. DrSc. MUDr. Jan Rehor.

(CHLOROTHIAZIDE)

DOBROVOLNY, B.

Authors: Dobrovolny, B.

Title: Rough Machining of Castings; Attempt to Introduce Heat Treating skills in the Foundry.
167 p.p., illus., diagrs.

Date: 1949, Prace

Subjects: Metal-work

Available: Library of Congress, Call No: TT205.D6 1949

Source: Lib. of Cong. Subj. Cat., 1951

DOBROVOLNY, BOHUMIL.

Zaklady technicke thermodynamiky; uvod to technicke nauky o teple a praktickymi
prikklady. 3. vyd. V Praze, Prace-vydavatelstvo ROH, 1950. 103 p. (Technicke
prirucky Prace, sv. 42) [The technical fundamentals of thermodynamics; an
introduction to the technical knowledge of heat, with practical examples. 3d ed.
diags., tables]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

DOBROVOLNY, BOHUMIL...

Soustruznicka abeceda; zakladni prirucka pro skoleni soustruzniku v kovoprumsu.
[Vyd. 1.] Praha, Prace; vydavatelstvo ROH, 1952. 172 p. (Technicke prirucky Prace, sv. 10
100) [The A B C of lathe operation; a basic handbook for the instruction of lathe
operators in metallurgy. illus., diagrs.]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.3, No.3, Library of Congress, March 1954,
Uncl.

DOBROVOLNY, BOHUMIL.

Lisarska abeceda; prirucka k vyvoiku lisaru a ke skoleni dorostu v lisovnach zpracujicich kovy a plastické hmoty. [Vyd. p.] Praha, Prace; vydavatelstvo ROH, 1952. 194 p.
(Technické prirucky Prace, sv. 139) [The A B C of pressing; a manual for the training of pressers and the instruction of young pressroom employees working with metals and plastic substances. illus., diagrs.]

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.3, No13, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

DOBROVOLNY, BOHUMIL.

Dilenska matematika; ucebnice zakladu matematiky pro delniky a techniky z praxe. (Vyd. 4, v Praci 3.) Praha, Prace; vydavatelstvo ROH, 1952 251 p. (Technicke prilucky Prace, sv. 5) (Factory mathematics; a textbook of practical elementary mathematics for workers and technicians. 4th ed. diags., index, tables.)

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12
December 1956

DOBROVOLNY, BOHUMIL.

Elektrotechnika v theorii a praxi; prehled elektrotechniky v celém rozsahu. 8. vyd. Praha, Prace; Vydavatelstvo ROH, 1953, 278 p. (Technické příručky práce, sv. 38) / Electrical engineering in theory and practice; a survey of the whole scope of electrical engineering. illus., subject index

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol.3, No.3, Library of Congress, March 1954
Uncl.

DOBROVOLNY, Bohumil

"Foreman's basic knowledge." Vol. 1 "Mathematics, physics,
chemistry." Reviewed by Bohumil Dobrovolny. Stroi vyr ll no.7:
373 '63.

DOBROVOLNY, Bohumil

"Deep drawing of thin sheets, methods and tests" by J. Guyot.
Reviewed by Bohumil Dobrovolny. Stroj vyr 11 no.7:374 '63.

~~DOBROVOLNY, Bohumil~~

"Collection of articles on technical mechanics." Reviewed by
Bohumil Dobrovolny. Stroj vyr 11 no.9:477 S '63.

DOBROVOLNY, Bohumil

"Technical information for fitters and similar trades"
by Paul Voigt. Reviewed by Bohumil Dobrovolny. Stroj
vyr 12 no.4:314 Ap'64.

MUZIK, F.; DOBROVOLNY, J.; VESELY, M.

Structural analysis of some types of azo dyes. Chem prum 15 no.3:
151-155 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

DOBROVOLNY, JAROSLAV.

Nastrojarstvi; popis vyroby, prace a konstrukce nastroju se zvlastnim zretelem k lisovani.
[2. rozsirene vyd., V Praze, Prace, 1949. 199 p. (Technicke priruky Prace, sv. 8)
[Toolmaking; a descriptive and practical treatise on the manufacture of tools with
special reference to tools for power presses. illus., bibl., index]

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol.3, No.3, Library of Congress, March 1954,
Uncl.

DOBROVOLNY, J.

Mountaineering in Sulovske skaly. p. 203.
KRASY SLOVENSKA. Bratislava.
Vol. 30, no. 9, 1953

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5,
No. 3, March 1953

~~DOBROVOLNY~~, Pavel

Automatic oscillator trimming in tuners of television sets
Rekord 2 and Orion AT 611. Sdel tech 10 no.4:146-148 Ap '62.

43025

S/194/62/000/010/050/084
A061/A126

92540

AUTHOR: Dobrovolny, Pierre

TITLE: Stabilized and controllable d-c voltage supply

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962,
29, abstract 10-5-57a P (Czech. pat., cl. 21d², 12/03, no. 100328,
July 15, 1961)

TEXT: The stabilized and controllable voltage supply suggested ensures a constant level of current consumption for any output voltage. It consists of an alternating voltage supply, a voltage amplifier, a regulator, and a d-c amplifier with adjustable bias voltage and a gas-discharge stabilivolt or a battery in the cathode. The multipliers are provided by an even number of parallel-fed doublers. The required multiplication factor is obtained by the successive connection of doublers. The common point connecting the doublers is connected over the regulator to one of the a-c supply terminals, while the second connecting point is connected to the second terminal. The regulator consists of semiconductor diodes circuited in antiparallel and of a tube L₁ of low internal resistance. The posi-

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Stabilized and controllable d-c voltage supply

S/194/62/000/010/050/084
A061/A126

tive terminal of the multiplier is connected over a resistor to the anode of tube L_2 , whose cathode receives a stable potential from the stabilivolt which is connected to the negative terminal of the multiplier. The displacement of the grid of L_2 is established by a potentiometer which regulates the output voltage of the stabilizer. A divider is circuited in parallel to L_2 , and its middle point is connected to the grid of tube L_1 . The resulting negative feedback increases the resistance of the rectifier-multiplier according to the DC, which makes it the better current supply, the higher the amplification factor of tube L_1 . In order not to impair the latter in the case of an accidental short-circuit cathode-grid discharge, a small resistor is inserted between them which, together with the ohmic divider for the supply to the grid of L_1 , forms a "delay circuit" for the rapid and large voltage changes occurring with instantaneous overloads. The supply possesses a wide range of controllable stabilized voltage and, in the case of considerable fluctuations of the line voltage, the possibility of using part or all of the supply voltage of the amplifier as partial voltage of the controlled supply. Being capable of sustaining short circuits, the supply can work as a stabilized internal voltage supply with preset control in combination with a potentiometer or a like instrument and a moving mechanism.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A.S.

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND DEPT.		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
538.213 : 537.311.62 : 621.318.018.44		A 53 V.	
9122. Electric skin-effect in a strip with a complex magnetic permeability. V. K. ARKADIEV AND A. A. DUBROVINSKIY. "Problems of Ferromagnetism and Magnetohydrodynamics," Moscow (1946) 13-7. In Russian. Tables and diagrams for the convenient evaluation of the coefficients of Polivanov's relations [Dokl. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 32 (No. 3) 181 (1944)] for calculating resistance and internal inductance of a thin ferromagnetic strip. B. F. KRAIB			
ASB. S.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1940-1949 1950-1959 1960-1969 1970-1979 1980-1989 1990-1999			

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A. A.

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A.A., ordinator (Moskva)

Endometriosis. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.7:22-24 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(ENDOMETRIOSIS)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A.A. (Moscow)

Rh factor and its importance in obstetrics. 'Fel'd. 1 akush. 23
no.6:3-5 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(RH FACTOR)

DOEROVOL'SKAYA, Aida Aleksandrovna; YUKHNOVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Abortion hazards] Vred aborta. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964.
26 p. (MIRA 18:2)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A.M., inzh.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, A.S., inzh.

~~Asbestos-cement products and their properties~~

Problem of the natural deformations of asbestos cement in time
succession. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.18:41-48 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1 29188-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6019122

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/002/011/0138/0138

35
30
B

AUTHOR: Trukhan, P.T.; Tishchenko, I.T.; Stankevich, L.A.; Popova, A.A.; Dobrovskaya, A.R.

ORG: Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Kiyevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey); Kiev Municipal Sanitary-Epidemiological Station (Kiyevskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Podol'skiy Area Sanitary-Epidemiological Station, Kiev (Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Podol'skogo rayona Kiyeva)

TITLE: Use of gamma globulin to prevent infectious hepatitis in children. II. Results of epidemiological observations among groups of children. /This paper was presented at the meeting of the Kiev City Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Infectious Diseases Specialists on 30 September 1964/

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1965, 138

TOPIC TAGS: gamma globulin, hepatitis, epidemiology, immunization, man

ABSTRACT: In September 1963 some 5000 children in nurseries, kindergartens, and grade schools in Kiev were immunized with a single 3 ml dose of human gamma globulin while an equal number served as controls. The observation period of 12 months consisted of two intervals: (1) October 1963 to May 1964 and (2) June to September 1964. The incidence of hepatitis among the

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ACC NR: AP6019122

immunized children was one-third that in the controls, and there were five times fewer cases during the first interval than in the controls and half as many cases during the second interval. The effectiveness of the gamma globulin subsequently decreased, apparently because of a weakening of immunity.

To check the epidemiological effectiveness of gamma globulin injections, some 1,600 children were immunized with the substance while an equal number served as controls. After 8 months of observation the hepatitis rate was one-seventh of that prior to immunization, suggesting that a fairly high level of immunity can be created with an immune layer of 50%.

The authors concluded that human gamma globulin is a useful means of preventing infectious hepatitis. September is the best month to administer it in Kiev because the fall and winter are the most dangerous seasons for the disease. In addition to the principal authors, the following epidemiologists of the Podol'skiy Area Sanitary-Epidemiological Station, Kiev, took part in the organization of the work and the observations: M. P. Petrova, A. A. Ryazanskaya, S. P. Trigubov, A. M. Rabinovich and S. S. Geler. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64 /

Cord 2/2 .BLG

UDC: 616.36-002.12-084.47:615.373.37-053.2

OSTROVSKIY, N.I.; LIBIZOV, N.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, A.P.; PIMENOVA, L.D.;
SEменова, L.P.

Alkaloids in ergot as related to habitat in the U.S.S.R. [with
summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:29-34 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarst-
vennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya
SSSR.

(ERGOT)

(ALKALOIDS)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, F.M.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61846

Author: Vovsi, A. M., Dobrovol'skaya, F. M.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Cobalt and Iron in Stellite with the Use of Perchloric Acid

Original

Periodical: Tr. Leningr. metal. z-da, 1955, No 2, 116-118

Abstract: In the analysis of stellite Cr is separated from Co and Fe by oxidation with HClO_4 at the time of evolution of vapor (203-205°) and subsequent distillation of CrO_2Cl_2 . Co is determined by electroanalysis in ammoniacal solution containing SO_4^{2-} . Fe after separation as $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ is determined by bichromate method with silicomolybdic and phenyl anthranilic acids as indicators.

Card 1/1

Dobrovolskaya, G.N.

POLAND / Virology. General problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21679

Author : Pshesmitskiy, Dobrovolskaya

Inst :

Title : Development of Biological Methods for the Study of Virus.

Orig Pub: Zesz. probl. nauki polsk., 1956, No 7, 27-40. Dyskus.
235-277

Abstract: Review. Bibl. 43 refs.

Card : 1/1

-7-

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 43046.

Author : Enikeeva, U. S., Dobrovolskaya, G. N., Chernova, E.V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Content of Poliomyelitis Virus Antibodies in Sera of
Donors and of Gamma-Globulin by Neutralization Re-
action under AVB Control.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957,
No 4, 211-216.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GERSHENZON, S.M.; KOK, I.P.; VITAS, K.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.N.
[Dobrovol's'ka, H.M.]; SKURATOVSKAYA, I.N. [Skuratovs'ka, I.N.]

Formation of a virus containing deoxyribonucleic acid by a
ribonucleic acid host. Dop. AN URSR no. 12:1638-1641 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR
V.G. Kas'yanenko.
(Silkworms) (Nucleic acids) (Viruses)

DOBROVOLSKAYA, G. N., SKURATOVSKAYA, I. N., GERSHENZON, S. M., KOK, I. P.,
VITAS, K. I., (USSR)

"DNA Containing Virus Formation with the Acid of Host RNA."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

Inst. Zoology (Dept. of Genetics) , AS USSR

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.

Biometric analysis of the subspecies of the lizard *Iacerta saxicola* in Armenia. Prim. mat. metod. v biol. no.3:70-74
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Varshavskiy universitet.

ISUPOV, F.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.N.; BULYGIN, G.S.

Study on collective immunity using V-and S-antigens of influenza virus A2 and B. Vop. virus. 9 no.6:710-712 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I.Mechnikova, Ufa.

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.N. [Dobrovol's'ka, H.M.]; KOK, I.P.; SMIRNOVA, I.A.;
CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.

Biological activity of DNA preparations isolated from silkworm
tissues infected with nuclear polyhedrosis virus. Mikrobiol.
zhur. 27 no.6:73-77 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR. Submitted
April 21, 1965.

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, Galina Viktorovna; GUL'KO, M.M., inzhener, redaktor;
LEUTA, V.I., redaktor; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Joint pins and jointings] Shtifty i shtiftovye soedineniia.
Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955.
52 p. (MIRA 9:2)

(Machinery)

DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G. V.

Z-8

USSR / Structure of Deformed Materials.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9393

Author : Fuks, M.Ya., Dobrovol'skaya, G.V.

Inst : Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute, USSR

Title : Effect of Texture on the Intensity of the Interference Lines
in the Investigation of Bulky Deformed Specimens.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 6, 679-683

Abstract : An investigation was made of the change in the absolute and relative intensities of the lines in the X-ray photography of specimens of chrome-nickel-molybdenum steel, subjected to plastic tension at 20 and 500°. According to the theory, the effect of the texture of the deformation on the absolute intensity is so considerable in the investigation of bulky specimens, and depends so much on the conditions under which the photographs are made, that the results of such investigations are extremely multiply-valued and cannot be

Card : 1/2

USSR / Structure of Deformed materials.

E-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9393

Abstract : used for the estimate of the values of the microdistortions of the lattice. Lines with different indices change their intensity in a different manner and even in opposite directions. Comparison of lines of different orders from the parallel planes does not eliminate the effect of the texture. It is possible to test for the influence of the texture in measurements of the line intensities by taking X-ray photographs at various angles of inclination of the specimen relative to the primary beam; if the effect of the texture is insignificant, the intensity will change only in accordance with the absorption factor. An index for the reliability of the results concerning the reduction in the intensity of the X-ray interference lines by microdistortions can be the conservation of the monotonic course of the f -curve, experimentally obtained from several lines over a wide range of angles of reflection.

Card : 2/2

DOBROVOL'SKIY, Viktor Afanas'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: RAYKO, M.V.;
DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.V.; KHEYFETS, L.S., red.; VASILENKO, M.A.,
red. izd-va; GORKAVENKO, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of machine parts; examples with detailed solutions]
Raschet detalei mashin; primery s podrobnymi resheniyami. Izd.7.
Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 389 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Machinery--Design and construction)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.

Chemical composition of the loess soils of White Russia. Dokl. AN
BSSR 3 no.8:350-354 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(White Russia--Loess)

LUKASHEV, K.I. [Lukashou, K.I.]; MARKOVA, A.P. [Markava, A.P.]; DROMASHKO,
S.G. [Dramashka, S.H.]; STETSKO, U.U.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.,
[Dabravol'skaia, I.A.]

Characteristics of the chemical and mineralogical composition of loess
soils of White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-tekhn. no.2:63-75
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(White Russia--Loess)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.

Chemical composition of loess soils of White Russia. Dokl.
AN BSSR 4 no.1:32-35 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(White Russia--Loess)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; DROMASHKO, S.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.

Forms of migration and concentration of calcium carbonates in loess
soils of White Russia. Dokl.AN BSSR 5 no.4:163-167 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Loess) (Rocks, Carbonate)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; DROMASHKO, S.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.

Forms of migration and concentration of iron in loess soils of
White Russia. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.5:218-222 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Iron oxides) (White Russia--Loess)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; DROMASHKO, S.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, I.A.

Geochemical characteristics of aluminum and titanium in the loess of White Russia. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.8:344-351 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

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(White Russia--Loess) (Aluminum) (Titanium)

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76808.

Author : Raskin, M. M.; Dobrovol'skaya, K. A.

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Title : A Study Experiment of the Epidemiology and Pro-
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Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunobiol., 1957,
No 12, 23-28.

Abstract: No abstract.

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ICHESKOY STANTSII.

Card 1/1

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SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.M.

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(CHITA—DIPHTHERIA)

DOEROVOL'SKAYA, L.

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(Caucasus—Health resorts, watering places, etc.)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.; ARKHIPOVA, Ye.G.; MAKEROV, Yu.V.; KHARITONOV, D.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.N.; POTAYCHUK, M.S.; VORONOVA, S.P.; BELOV, V.P.; RZHEPLINSKIY, G.V., nauchn. red.; ROSHCINA, V.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of the hydrology of the Atlantic Ocean] Osnovnye cherty gidrologii Atlanticheskogo Okeana. Pod red. A.M.Muromtseva. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 835 p. ____ [Atlas of vertical cross sections and maps of temperature, salinity, density and oxygen composition] Pri-lozhenie no.2. Atlas vertikal'nykh razrezov i kart tempera-tury, solenosti, plotnosti i soderzhanii kisloroda. 182 p. (MIRA 17:3)

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DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.S.
DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.S.

From the work practice of organizing facilities for the consultation
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Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 22 no.2:63-65 Mr-Ap '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy vrach Pyatigorskoy kurortnoy polikliniki
(PYATIGORSK--HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

SELIBER, G.L.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.V.

Prolonged retention of the capacity of bacteria to decompose fat.
Mikrobiologiya 30 no.1:54-55 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR imeni V.L.Komarova.
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S/169/60/000/006/001/021
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 6, p 19, # 5680

AUTHORS: Bryunelli, B. Ye., Dobrovol'skaya, M. A.

TITLE: The Determination of the Electromechanical Connectivity Factor of
a Geophone *12/12*

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. dinamich. teorii rasprostr. seysmich. voln. 2.
Leningrad, Lenigr. un-t, 1959, pp. 312-320

TEXT: Four methods are described for laboratory determination of the electromechanic connectivity factor of geophones within the limits of linear displacements of the inert mass (the ballistic method, and the methods of inclines, weighing, and shocks). The analysis of accuracy of these methods is carried out.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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